



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

FRANCE.

Smallpox epidemic at Roubaix.

The United States consul at Roubaix reports, November 17, 1902, as follows: The medical committee appointed by the municipal administration of Roubaix on September 20 for the purpose of reporting on the sanitary condition of Roubaix met on October 14. The committee reported that the condition of the town has been decidedly worse since their last reunion. At that time there were only a few isolated cases of smallpox, but the disease now threatens to become epidemic. As gratuitous vaccination then resolved upon has not given the satisfactory result expected, the members of the medical committee are of the opinion that the city authorities should resort to stringent measures. As soon as a decision concerning these measures shall have been taken, the public will be advised by the press and posters. The city authorities appeal to the public to take advantage of gratuitous vaccination and to aid in stamping out this dire malady, which has ravaged Lille for several months past.

During the past week, there were 133 new cases at Lille and 38 deaths. Typhoid fever has also appeared in epidemic form in Lille. Public reunions were held during the summer, when the evil was fully discussed, but nothing seems to have been done to overcome it.

GERMANY.

Plague and cholera in various countries.

BERLIN, GERMANY, November 21, 1902.

Consul-General Mason reports the following information from the Imperial health office at Berlin:

RUSSIA.—Between November 1 and November 8, according to an official statement, no new cases of plague occurred in Odessa, but on November 5 an old case terminated in death. On November 10, 11 patients were still under treatment in the plague hospital.

EGYPT.—On November 1, a fresh case of plague was recorded in Alexandria, which ended in death on November 2.

BRITISH INDIA.—In the city of Bombay, during the week ended October 28, the total number of deaths registered amounted to 708; 142 of which were caused by plague.

JAPAN.—Up to October 10, 5 cases of plague had occurred in Yokohama, of which 2 ended in death. Travelers arriving from Yokohama have to undergo medical examination at the Shinbashi station.

MAURITIUS.—During the period from September 5 to October 9, 39 plague cases, with 31 deaths, were recorded.

BRAZIL.—In Rio de Janeiro, during the second half of the month of September, there were registered 25 deaths from plague. During the first half of October 16 deaths from plague were recorded. In Campos, according to a communication dated October 20, plague has again broken out.

NOVEMBER 24, 1902.

RUSSIA.—According to the official bulletins published in the Government Gazette of November 7, there were registered between October 25 and October 30, in Vladivostock 7 cases of cholera; in Chaborowski, Nickolajewsk, and Nikolsk-Ussurysk together, 4 cases.

TURKEY.—According to official reports from Syria, the following new